

LET "DANDERINE" SAVE YOUR HAIR

Get rid of every bit of that
ugly dandruff and stop
falling hair.



To stop falling hair at once and rid
the scalp of every particle of dandruff,
get a small bottle of "Danderine" at
any drug or toilet counter for a few
cents, pour a little in your hand and
rub well into the scalp. After several
applications all dandruff usually goes
and hair stops coming out. Every hair
in your head grows new life, vigor,
brightness, thickness and more color.

THREE MUSKETEERS TO BE PUT IN OPERA

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A large public is
looking forward to the production of a
new opera whose subject carries an
unusually wide appeal, being based on
Dumas' "The Three Musketeers," and
carrying that title. The score has quite
recently been completed here by J. de
Lara, and there is some doubt as to
whether the premiere will be given in
France or England. The first scene
in the opera shows Lafayette's lodging
over the cellar from which his
servant so successfully fishes for bot-
tles of wine with a monocle. Other scenes
are in the queen's apartments in the
Louvre, the guardhouse scene at the
Fort St. Jaf and for the final dramatic
action, the port of Portsmouth.

GETS 28 EGGS A DAY NOW, FROM 34 HENS

Chas. C. White, Well-Known Breeder,
Tells How. Costs Nothing to Try.

"I gave Don Sung to 24 utility Buff
Orpingtons and the egg yield increased
from 17 to 28 a day. Don Sung is a wonder
and I am now giving it to all my
hens regularly."—Chas. C. White, man-
ager Cherry Hill farm, Blackville, Ind.

Mr. White is the well-known breeder
and exhibitor. He wrote the above let-
ter in December, after his flock had
shown a gain of 21 eggs a day from 24
hens. We will make you the same offer
if we made him. Here it is:

Give your hens Don Sung and watch
results for one month. If you don't find
that it pays for itself and pays you a
good profit besides simply tell us and
your money will be promptly refunded.
Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying)
works directly on the egg-laying or-
gan, and is also a splendid tonic. It
is easily given in the feed, improves
the hen's health, makes her stronger
and more active in any weather, and
starts her laying.

Try Don Sung for 30 days and if it
doesn't get you the results you want,
how cold or wet the weather, your
money will be refunded by return mail.
Light Don Sung from your drugist or
poultry remedy dealer or send 50 cents
for a package by mail prepaid. Rush
order. Fuller Co., 353 Columbia Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind. adv.



Women that Know—

Patronize

**MODEL
BLUFF CITY
LAUNDRY**
NEW 1525
MAIN 1525-1828

CHEST CLOGGED UP WITH HEAVY COLD?

Don't give it a chance to
"set in"—use Dr. King's
New Discovery.

That dangerous stage where a cold
or cough or case of gripe might get the
better of you may be nearer than you
think. Prompt action with Dr. King's
New Discovery will avert a long siege.
For 50 years it has loosened congested
 chests, dispelled tight-necked phlegm,
broken vicious colds and coughs. Give
it to the youngsters—take it yourself.
There will be no disagreeable after-
effects.

60c and \$1.20 a bottle. At your drug-
gist's.

Bowels Become Normal

—liver lives up, bile flows freely—
headache, biliousness, tongue-fur, stom-
ach-sourness, disappear when Dr.
King's New Life Pills get in their nat-
ural, comfortable action.

Purgatives, never pleasantly cor-
rective, sometimes habit-forming, should
not be taken to rack the system ven-
turingly. Nature's way is the way of Dr.
King's New Life Pills—gentle but firm-
ly functioning to cleanse, eliminating
the intestine-clogging waste, and pro-
moting the most gratifying results.
Cleanse the system with them and
know the boon of regular bowels. 25c
at all druggists.

NO BUDGET SPECIAL SESSION; UP IN DECEMBER

G. O. P. Leaders Are Solicit-
ous for System Which Is
Not Partisan Issue—There
Is No Serious Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—There is lit-
tle or no prospect of legislation for a
national budget system being enacted
during the special session of congress.
But there is a chance that during the
long days of the regular session that
begins Dec. 1 this important measure
will pass both houses and it undoubtedly
will receive the signature of the
president, who has long been an advo-
cate of such a law.

Already the Republican leaders in
congress are sharpening their pencils
and voices to point out to the nation
this bit of constructive legislation as
one of the milestones on their legisla-
tive way. If it was passed today it
would be the only one, the Democrats
say, but it is not yet passed and when
it is Democratic votes will be necessary
to overcome the opposition of "Old
timers" who are reputed to be
sweeping their knives for its arrival.

Paving Way for System.

President Wilson and former Presi-
dent Taft have done much to prepare
the people as a whole for the installa-
tion of a budget system. The average
citizen neither knew what a budget is,
or cared, but when national leaders
kept pounding the need of one, and
pointed out that congressional extra-
vagances could be curtailed, the voter was
for it.

Some Democratic leaders have no
hesitation in asserting that the only
reason why the Republican majority is
displaying such solicitude about a bud-
get is because it has failed utterly in
passing constructive legislation during
the extra session, now rapidly drawing
to a close. Trying to save their faces
in the way this contention is expressed.
Moreover, the Democrats blame the Re-
publicans for having fostered the present
extravagant system upon the country
in the half century they were in
power subsequent to the civil war, and
done nothing to eradicate the evil.

Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, rank-
ing Democratic member of the house
appropriations committee, and who has
had much to do with the drawing up of
the budget bill, recently pointed out the
long time it has taken to educate the
people to the necessity of a budget.

"Among the most prominent advo-
cates of such a system," said Mr.
Byrns, "were former President Taft,
both during and since his administra-
tion; John J. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.),
and Dwight D. Davis (Dem., N. Y.), both
of whom were great chairmen of the
appropriations committee, and President
Wilson, as shown in his message to
congress on Dec. 4, 1917. The neces-
sity for some sort of a budget system
was recognized to be of such grave
importance that both of the great po-
litical parties declared for it in their
national platforms.

Growth of Sentiment.

"Even then, however, although ably
advocated by a number in both polit-
ical parties, both in and out of congress,
there was no general public demand or
public sentiment in favor of the in-
stitution of such a system. Some-
one has truly said that the government,
like the individual, is a creature of
habit. This is entirely true. It is prone
to follow along the old beaten path
until higher ground causes it to move
to higher ground. And so long as our
revenues exceeded our expenditures, and
so long as it was possible to collect
the necessary revenues by way of in-
direct taxation and the taxpayer paid
his tax without knowing he was pay-
ing it, there was no general demand or
particular desire on the part of the
general public for economy or a reform
in our financial and accounting sys-
tems.

In discussing the house budget mea-
sure Mr. Byrns emphasized that "the
chief merit of this bill is that it fixes
responsibility and brings the full light
of public opinion to bear on these re-
sponsible, and in that way it will sur-
ely bring about a greater economy and
efficiency in government."

Practical Economy.

"In order that there may be real and
practical economy," continued Mr.
Byrns, "it is essential that there shall
be a public demand for it. The gov-
ernment at Washington reflects the
views, wishes and sentiments of the
people as their representatives under-
stand them, and if the people are in-
different to extravagance and uncon-
cerned as to the amount of public ex-
penditures, there is but little real re-
sistance to the persistent and constant
demand which is every pressing on con-
gress for enlarged and new and un-
tried federal activities. As a result a
national government is now perform-
ing many functions of government
which really belong to the states and
municipalities and could best and more
economically be performed by them. The
people are now watching the govern-
ment expenditures closer than ever and
as a result there has happily come a
persistent demand for budgetary reform
in the interest of economy and effi-
ciency in government service.

"The reason for this change is per-
fectly obvious. Experience has shown
that after every war the people, at
least for a time, have given a closer
scrutiny to their government's expendi-
tures. There has always been a huge
war debt to pay and the people are
brought face to face with higher taxes.
These conditions have been multiplied
many times by the last war, and the
people are turning their eyes on Wash-
ington in order to see just how their
money is being spent. It is this fact
which makes it possible to do now what
could not be done a few years ago—
that is, to secure the favorable consid-
eration of a measure revising our ap-
propriation and accounting system in
the interest of economy and efficiency.

"The annual expenses of our gov-
ernment are now many times greater
than they were a few years ago, and
they must continue so for many years
to come on account of the obligations
incurred as a result of the war. They
are now so large that only a very small
part of the necessary revenue can be
collected by way of indirect taxation.
The great bulk of taxes collected for
our national government must come
directly from the pockets of the people.
Before the war our public debt was less
than one billion dollars. Today it has
reached the stupendous figure of over
26 billions of dollars, the annual cost
of our government of a few years ago.
The secretary of the treasury has stated
that in his opinion the deficit dur-
ing the fiscal year just ended did not
exceed \$1,000,000,000 and that this will
be the last installment of the victory
loan. But he has uttered a
cautionary warning that if congress does
not practice economy or if legislation
is enacted creating large additional
charges on the treasury, another bond
issue will be necessary, thereby not
only adding to the burden of future
generations but also the present gen-
eration by way of increased taxes and
charges and the burden caused by a
further inflation of public credit.

"Those who are opposed to the bill
pending before congress should
seriously ponder this solemn warn-
ing of the head of the bureau. Busi-
ness, agriculture, labor, industry, of
all kinds, must contribute each year its
share to the four billions of dollars
and perhaps more that will likely be
needed to run the government for some
time to come. The most economical
basis possible. These taxes will fall
hardest on the man of moderate or
small means, who contributes by far the
greater proportion of our solid citizen-
ship. Everyone must recognize, there-
fore, the urgent need of the strictest
economy in governmental affairs, and
that public expenditures must be re-
duced to the lowest possible minimum,
consistent with efficient and proper
service."

The Last First.

Ladies and Gentlemen, T. G. Scar-
brough solicits your vote for city assessor.
The last name on the ballot. adv.

THE REAL FIGHT

"Are you going to see the prize-
fight?" No, I'm going to beat off and see
the real one that is coming off later
adv. about the gets money.



U.S. Wheat Director J.H. Barnes says—

"Living costs
can be reduced
one billion dollars
per year"

IF people will "Get Back to Bread" the only
"Perfectly Balanced Ration" and the "Cheap-
est of all Foods;"
IF people will also get away from the wasteful
habit of buying bread in small loaves; and
IF people will learn to know that the best
bread is the kind that contains all the elements
of nourishment, combined in exact proportions
and baked under such conditions of control as
result in the "Perfectly Balanced Ration."

THIS means that a baker who
makes a bread of highest food
value must know his business. He
must know what kind of materials
to use, how to test them, and how to
combine them in proper proportion
and have scientific control over the
Fermentation and baking process.
BETSY ROSS Bread and BUTTER-
NUT Bread are made under just

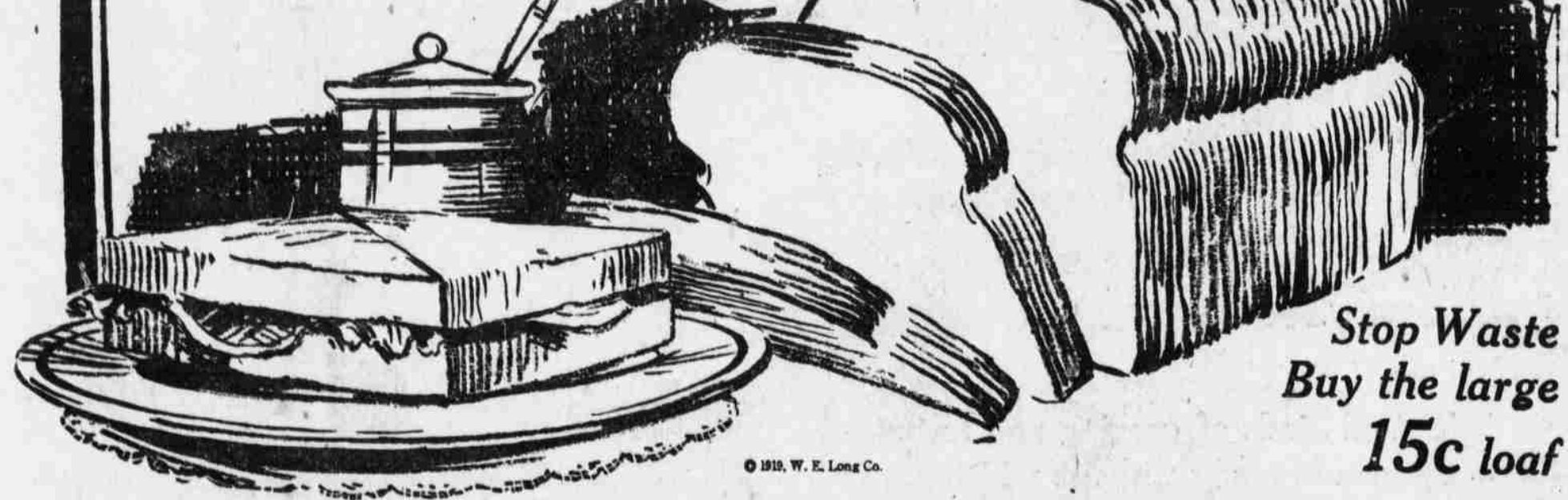
such ideal conditions and with a
scientific understanding of food
values—the bakery in which they
are made is one of the foremost in-
stitutions of its kind in the country.
We long ago recognized the waste-
ful practice of making bread in
small loaves. Food value is con-
served in the large 15c loaf. It has
better flavor and retains its keep-
ing qualities.

Get Back to Bread

—the Perfectly Balanced Ration

Grocers in all cities and towns within
200 miles of Memphis have "Betsy
Ross" and "Butternut" Bread fresh
daily. If your grocer cannot supply
you please inform us.

MEMPHIS BREAD COMPANY,
Wholesale Bakers,
Memphis.



Stop Waste
Buy the large
15c loaf

CAN EUROPE PAY FOR GOODS FROM AMERICAN SHOPS

This Is Question Which Now
Puzzles Business Men That
Must Furnish Material to
People Overseas.

BY F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
LONDON, Nov. 4. (Reciprocal News
Service).—One thing, we are told, holds
back the great rush of goods across
the Atlantic—the doubt in the minds of
the American business man whether
Europe can pay.

money he owes to other people ex-
ceeds all the money that he can obtain
by realizing all his assets. So it is
argued that a nation would be bankrupt
if its national debt exceeded the value
of its tangible material wealth.

Case of Great Britain.

Take the case of Britain, whose ma-
terial wealth before the war was reck-
oned at about \$20,000,000,000. Its na-
tional debt today is about \$100,000,000,
but of this over \$20,000,000,000 is
held by British citizens. Only the \$80,000,000,000
owed to foreigners is a liability. The enormous
national debts, though not implying
bankruptcy, do threaten the diversion
of a great deal of production from
necessaries for the people as a whole
to luxuries for a small rich class of
bondholders. In England for instance
a tiny class of people, who with their
families only number two per cent of
the population, owned between them
before the war something like two-
thirds of the whole wealth of the coun-
try. This same class is now propor-
tionally richer owing to the vast profits
it has made during the war which it
has invested in war bonds. So long
therefore as the vast total of Europe's
debt remains unliquidated there is a risk
of violent internal changes in which
the whole basis of property will be
shaken.

complete breakdown of the whole pro-
duction machinery of Europe. Unless
this be remedied, and required soon Eu-
rope will lack the means of producing
goods. Its capital will be there but its
income will be insufficient to meet its
own needs, to say nothing of paying
back the money which has been bor-
rowed from America during and since
the war. Of course nothing like a full
year has elapsed since the troops were
dismanded and so it is far too early
to examine a full year's statement of
profit and loss for the post-war period,
but enough to recognize that the
income is not nearly large enough to
balance expenditure.

A second danger is less real than the
first. It is that the internal distribution
of wealth inside the various European
countries is unstable. The enormous
national debts, though not implying
bankruptcy, do threaten the diversion
of a great deal of production from
necessaries for the people as a whole
to luxuries for a small rich class of
bondholders. In England for instance
a tiny class of people, who with their
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debt remains unliquidated there is a risk
of violent internal changes in which
the whole basis of property will be
shaken.

Nations Demoralized.

A third danger lies in the state of
the people in large tracts of Europe
who are enervated and demoralized by
war, famine, pestilence and the hope-
less outlook for the future. They will
not even commence to produce on a
large scale while they are in this con-
dition.

If Europe is to get onto its legs again
it must have raw material, modern

capital and above all things, hope. A
great deal of the raw materials it needs
it can produce itself after a bit. But
some of its raw materials and much
of its new capital it must at first get
from America. It can not pay for these
yet out of income and therefore it
must obtain credit. America will
naturally be loath to sink new money
in Europe. But it is the one real
chance on getting a return on the money
that is there already and with proper
safeguards there should not be a great
deal of risk. But beyond this the
American people realize that they can
not sit with folded hands while Europe
sinks down to the abyss.

Remedies for the internal social con-
dition of nations must be found inside
Europe itself. The nations must grapple
with their huge debts and liquidate
them by adequate taxation which must
necessarily fall largely on the wealthy
classes. America, if she is wise, will
welcome this process, both for her own
sake, because a stable Europe is in
her interest, and also for the sake of
the European peoples who are today
groaning under the burdens they have
to bear.

GOVERNOR PRIVATE.

One of the best stories told by re-
turning soldiers in that of a letter re-
ceived by a Northern Ohio lad from his
parents, who lived on a farm and knew
little of rank in the service. According
to the story, the father wrote the boy
not to be ashamed of the fact that he
was a private, that he had been "in
the line" and the president of the bank
had evidently been a soldier one day,
for he had "private" printed on his
card.

And the storyteller adds, without a
smile, that the letter said: "And when
I went to Columbus I found on the door
of Gov. Cox the sign 'Private,' so he
must have been one, too."—Columbus
(O.) Dispatch.

The Connecting Link

Between sure enough clothes, that is the clothes that every woman
who wants to look her best should wear, and a slim purse, is
Miller's no red-tape, reference or investigation credit system. You
can use the will call department of the other shops, but if you do your
purchases will have to stay there till paid for; you might hunt bar-
gains, but what merchant is reducing his most wanted merchandise?
You might strain a point and pay cash, but how do you know that
later you won't need the money for something more important? At
Miller's Ready-to-Wear Millinery and Fur Shop, at 174 South Main
Street, opposite the Princess Theater, you won't have to ask for credit—
it will be offered you. Coats, \$35 to \$500; Suits, \$35 to \$250; Dresses, \$25
to \$150; Hats, \$7.50 to \$50; Furs, \$25 to \$1,000; Waists, Skirts, etc. Mr.
Fur Department will take care of your fur repair work. Bonds and
stamps taken at full value.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

"Times have changed," sighed Uncle
Bill Hottelot. "Times have surely
changed."

"What makes you think so?"
"A little family party I attended last
night. The women folks talked politics
while the men folks got off in a corner
and exchanged recipes."—Birmingham
Age-Herald.

"ROOFITE"

ONE-PLY ROOFING
\$1.40 Per Square.

Pidcoon-Thomas Iron Co.

54-56 N. Second St., Memphis.

Phones M. 1500, 1501, 1502.

1920—Maxwells—1920
\$1.095 F.O.B. Memphis
\$350 CASH
Balance, 18 Months
Tri-State Motor Sales Co.

Read News Scimitar Wants.



VOTE FOR
T.G. SCARBROUGH
City Assessor